A Wandering Arab and a Spanish Truck man Win \$20,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Two tickets sold in this city for the October drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery drew big prizes. The lucky ticket holders were Hansa Mohammed, one of the Arabian troupe of jugglers Barnum brought to this country a few years ago, and Anthony Someriva, who, with his son, does the trucking of Hawley & Hoops, manufacturing confectioners, 271 Mulberry St. 1 Mohammed held one-twentieth of ticket 71,323 drawing second capital prize of \$100,000. Mohammed's ticket was originally in sion of John F. Cunningham of possession of Jone P. Changed it for 128 Clinton place, who exchanged it for another, the number of which he liked better, but which won no prize. All the money in the world that Mohammed had when he bought the ticket was one dollar. He sold a halfinterest in the ticket to another fellowcountryman named Habadje, who was performing juggling feats recently in the Bijou Opera House. If Mohammed had retained his entire twentieth part he would have been the possesser of \$5,000; but as he parted with half of it for 50 cents, his share was only \$2,500. The money came hy check through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and was turned into crisp \$100 bills at the Amer-ican Exchange National Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar St. Mohammed was so elated with his success that he went right off to Philadelphia to give Habadja his \$2,500.

The \$2,500 that Mohammed received was a genuine windfall. He has not been with Barnum for the past two seasons, and was just about able to scrape a living for himself doing odd jobs in the neighborhood where he lives. He thinks the Louisiana State Lottery is a great thing, and he intends, he says, to try his luck at every monthly drawing in the future.

The ticket held by Someriva was num-

ber 63,856, and drew one-twentieth of the first capital prize of \$200,000. Someriva is a Spaniard and is still with the firm of Hawley & Hoops, and so is his When the package containing Someriva's check for \$15,000 arrived by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express from New Orleans, Someriva was so nervous that he asked Mr. Herman W. Hoops to open it. Mr. Hoops drew forth a check of the cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co. for \$15,000, and after the express charges were paid, Someriva went to the Emigrant Savings Bank to deposit it. The clerk to whom he handed it scrutinized the check closely, and, convinced that such a poor looking man as Someriva dressed in the ordinary everyday garb of a truck driver, could hardly be the owner of the check he conferred with some of the officers of the bank. Finally Someriva was sent to Pres't Hoguet, and to him the poor truckman told the history of the check. President Hoguet con gratulated him, took the check on deposit and Someriva left the bank laughing at the clerks and feeling like a millionaire. He intends to buy a small house in the suburbs and to buy new trucks and more horses,-New York Daily News, Nov. 9.

Cara-"P) you suopo e i can make an impression upon Mr. Wickliffe to-night?" Bell- "Well, if he is as soft as they say he is, I guess you won't have any trouble."—Kearney Enter-

When you meet a friend to whon you have owed a dollar for a year do not turn off down a side street. It may cause him to think that the only way to keep his friends is to disablige them.

The broad such worn by some ex quisites instead of a waistcoat is called a commerciand. A glazier would reto fit a pane in the stomach.-Lowel Courur.

Lady-"What is this?" Biddy-"Pigeon pie." Lady—"It has a strange taste." Biddy—"The kitten died this morning, so I thought I'd mix it with the pigeons and youse wouldn't find it out."-Epoch.

Masher-"Gad! what a lovely young bather. Who is she?" Big stanger (quietly) - Mrs. X." "Any incumbrances?" "Yes, one." "Ah! how old?"

(Courteously)—"Coming 26. Don't look it, do 19"—Epoch. It is an ancient belief that a change in the body of a man occurs every seventh year. It is a modern belief that he keeps the same old gout and

whatever else he has that he does no

need. - New Orleans Picaguac. "No. Mr. Brown, I cannot marry you. You score a gooser this time,"
"Can't tell yet," said Mr. Brown, rising from his knees. "I've got to third, and I saven't had an answer from the other two yet."-Harper's Bazar.

Cyjinks-"That man Culver is a shiftiess sort of a fellow. He hasn't any go ahead to him." Smithers-"Hasn't, ch? You should have seen him this morning when 1 asked him to have a drink."-Kearney Enterprise

"You can't think how smart that dog is. You can say everything to him exactly as you would to a man." "But will be understand?" "O, I did not say that. You mustn' ask too much of a dog, you know."-Filegende

She (in Fulton market restaurant)-"And do they really put these poot crabs on the fire while they are still allve, George?" He—"Yes." She— "Well, isn't it cruel to the poor things?" He-"O, they get used to it.

-Harper's Bazar. "Is there anything that I can do for ou?" asked the hotel clerk of a seedy looking man. "Yes, sir; you can loan me \$5." "But I'm not going to do it." "No,1 didn", think you would. I merely wanted to answer your question."-

Merchant Traceler. Mrs. Fogg---The trouble with you men is that you won't hear to reason. If you would be guided by your wife, now, you'd get along a good deal better." Fogg- You lorget, my dear, that Adam was guided by his wife, and see what a tix it got him in."-Boston

Young Mr. Cal Lowe-"What is your opinion of the idea that the application of raw vent to the face will serve the complexion?" Miss Chestunt-Really, Mr. Lowe, I think if you want a kiss you might ask for it directly instead of hunting around in that tashion."—Terre Hante Express.

"So you want a pension, ch? Wil you state on what grounds?" "Can't use my arm. "Will you state whether it is a direct result of the war?" "Yes, sir." "Why, you weren't old enough to light during the war?" "I know it, sir. I write war papers, though, now. My trouble is writer's paralysis."—

WOMEN IN EUROPE. What a Yankee Working Woman Saw

While Among Them.

Mrs. Barry Says Their Social Condition Much Inferior to That of Our Working-Women-Scenes in Three Cities-"Thank God I Am an American Woman."

Women in Paris are employed a bartenders, theater ushers, dressmakers, cloak makers, tailoresses, milliners, flower-makers, saleswomen, etc.; but there are few manufacturing or productive industries employing women in this large city, mostly all such work being done in the country towns of France, says Mrs. Barry in her most interesting report to the Scripps League. The reason of this may be inferred from the remark made to me by one of the proprietors of a large wholesale and retail lace establishment, who said that if they manufactured lace in Paris they would have to pay 4 or 5 francs a day, but in country places they paid but 11 francs a day, (a franc equals 20 cents in American money). He showed us some beautiful specimens of handmade lace that took from six to eight months of steady labor to make a yard, and in the making of which no two parts of the work was done by the same persons. This particular pattern retails for \$500 per

I saw very many women in Paris yoked into carts, hauling market produce and merchandise of all kinds. Sometimes the woman pulled the great lumbering cart unaided, but sometimes she was assisted by either a dog or a donkey. This condition among women was also found at Brussels, but here the law specifies how many pounds the dog shall pull, seven kilos being the limit (a kilo equals two and a quarter pounds). But the woman may pull

At Crefeld, in Germany, noted for its silk industry, I visited several homes in which silk is manufactured, and here the methods are an entire departure from any I have seen. Out of a population of 110,000 people 50,-000 are engaged in the manufacture of silk, yet every yard is woven in the homes of the operatives. It is a most peculiar sight to see the streets thronged with men and women of all ages, carrying home their beams and patterns. In some homes there are four looms, some two, and others six. Every member of the family is engaged in some capacity or other.

For weaving the finest quality of flowered silk-360 threads, three colors-an operative gets 2 marks and 20 pfennigs per moter. A meter is about three inches longer than our yard, and 2 marks and 20 pfennigs equal 55 cents of American money. Of this quality of goods two meters per day, commencing at 5 a. m. and stopping at 8 p. m., is an extraordinarily good day's work. About one and onehalf meters is the average.

In Scotland I saw women working in the brick yards wheeling and piling bricks; also binding grain; but as this was while en route I could glean very little information concerning them.

As far as my observations went, the social condition of the European working-women is much inferior to that of American working-women. They scem to receive a secondary consideration in all the countries we visited. In England, whenever we were outside of London, there was no organizaremark that that kind of a sash ought | tion whatever among women. While the average English working girl is industrious and thrifty and will save more of her earnings than an American girl, owing entirely to the difference in their style of living.

In Paris there seemed to me to be little or no home life, as all classes of society seemed to find their homes on the boulevards. An American seeing Paris for the first time would be at a loss to decide whether the Pariasians were extremely moral, seeing no harm in the most utter abandonment and license of conduct, or whether they were excessively immoral, having little or no regard for the restrictions that Americans endeavor to observe and inculcate at home. There is no breakfast proper in Paris, the midday meal being called breakfast. Their dinner is at 6 p. m. At all hours-from 6 in the morning to 1 the next morning-in the cafes, at little round tables along the street, men and women of all grades of society may be seen drinking beer, wine, or coffee. Milk is seldom used

in the coffee, but burned brandy and sugar instead Among the poorer classes of Paris, where father and mother are both employed during the day, night lodgings are all the home the family enjoys. There are institutions in Paris. something on the order of our kindergarten, into which children of any age are received and cared for during the day and evening. While parents are at work or enjoying themselves they put their children in these institutions, and, as a consequence, not a child is seen on the streets of

Paris, either as bootblack or newsboy. Most of the women who go out to service of any kind in Paris go bareheaded, and, as a consequence, great attention is paid to dressing the hair neatly. I did not see a frowzy-headed or filthy woman while in Paris. I saw but one garbage-picker, and her hair was done up in curl-papers.

New York has its Mott, Orchard, and other streets where poverty and its kin-sin, misery, and vice-abound, but they are not to be compared to places where similar conditions exist in other countries. Manchester has its Angel street, London its Strand and Whitechapel district, Paris its Rue St. Antoine, Brussels its Market square and surrounding alleys, Rotterdam its Honeg street, Edinburg its Cowgate and Grass market, and Glasgow its Argyle street and Glasgow green, in all of which a similar strata of society may be found, some worse than others, it is true, but all a blot upon the Christianity, civilization, and progress of the afternoon of the nineteenth cen-

read these lines will feel how incomplete and inadequate they are to the requirements of the subject more than myself. But one thing I will say, without fear of contradiction, and that is to my sister working-women of America, that no women of any land enjoy the same privileges and opportunities that we do; none receive the homage and thoughtful kindness from men that we do, and none have the same opportunity to expose wrong and indignity or demand redress for it. Then let us strive to cultivate those privileges, and by our intelligence and worthines make life so pleasant for ourselves and easy for those who may follow us that they will say with the same fervor that we of to-day say: Thank God I am

Thought It Was Meant for Him.

an American Woman.

Just before the train going east left Buffalo a heavy-set, red-headed man with a grip-sack, got into a dispute with an engineer at the door of the baggage-room. I did not hear the first of it, says a Detroit Free Press writer, but did hear the fat man say:

"If it wasn't right here I'd lick you!" "I wish you'd try it." replied the other. "I'll try it soon enough! I'm going

o lay for you, old fellow!" "And I'll lay for you! Mind, now, what I tell you! I'll do you up before

you are many years older!" The train started and rushed along for fifty or sixty miles, and then something gave way on the engine and we came to a stop. It was 11 o'clock at night, and the brakeman who ran back fell into a ditch and broke his leg and lantern at the same moment. Ten minutes later an accommodation train came booming down upon us. Its engineer caw the train in time to slow up, but the locomotive struck the last car with force enough to fling it off the rails and turn it across the track One of the first passengers to get out was the red-headed man, and one of the first men he saw was the engineer whom he had quarreled with. They looked at each other for a few seconds, and then the traveler put his thumb to

his nose and sneeringly exclaimed: "Oh, you will do me up, will you! Had a nice little plan, didn't you, but it didn't work! I expected you'd be up to this and I had the first berth at the other end. Say! Don't you feel rather flat?"

Love You Dearly.

I love you dearly, O my sweet! Although you pass me lightly by

Although you weave my life awry. And tread my heart beneath your feet, I trembie at your touch: I sigh To see you passing down the street: I love you dearly, O my sweet! Although you pass me lightly by, You say in scorn that love's a cheat,

Passion a blunder, youth a lie-I know not: only, when we meet, I long to kiss your hand and cry, "I love you dearly, O my sweet! Although you pass me lightly by."

Justin McCarthy.

The Course of Storms.

Benjamin Franklin was the first to discover that storms in this country travel from west to east. He was interested in observing an eelipse, and found that while the observations were snoiled in Philadelphia by a rain storm that came on just at the beginnine of the celipse, the sky was clear at Boston until after the eclipse was over. By communicating with intertowns, he learned that the storm traveled eastward at a uniform rate. Simultaneous observations taken in all parts of the country show that nearly all great storms follow the same gencent direction-from the west to the east. The same is true of cold and hot waves. Therefore, to tell what the weather will be in advance, we have only to find out the conditions prevailing west of us. This is practically the course pursued by the signal service.

Bouquet Begging. James Fair tells a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man: "The cutest confidence game I ever heard of was practiced on myself. I was coming up Broadway a few days ago with a button-hole bouquet given me by a friend planed to my coat, and was accosted by two ragged little wrens-little girls-who very piteously asked me for the flowered trophy, which I had owned but a few hours, and which, by the way, was very pretty and attractive. With a deal of reluctance I gave it to them and passed on. Shortly after that, as I returned, I was approached by another littie girl, who offered for sale the same bouquet I had parted with but a half hour before. Realizing that some sort of a combine existed between the one who offered to 'sell and those to whom I had given the flowers, I determined to buy and watch developments. For 10 cents I bought the bouquet. As soon as she received the money she broke straight for a newsboy, had the dime changed, ran to the alley across from the Laclede hotel, joined the two girls who had done the beg act, and divided the spoils. Each girl received 3 cents, which left one cent over. How should they divide the cent? They flipped for it. How much they made that day in this way I do not know, but it is reasonable to suppose that I was not the only one who was made a dupe of by those three ragged little wrens."

Worse than Headache

Mrs. Hearall (wno has dropped in for a minute): "I suppose your husband is suffering from a sick headache, Mrs. Tellall? I hear him groaning in the other room as if he were having one of his bad speils." Mrs. Tellalt: "No; the poor man is shaving himself."-New York Sun.

A Wicked, Wicked Dish.

A clergyman from Ohio left a hotel at Cape May last summer because the bill of fare contained a dish c lied "deviled crabs." He had been wrestling with old Satan for twenty yours. and he did not propose to take any

A KINGDOM OF TIN.

A Fortnight Spent Among the Tin Lodes of the Black Hills. Standing upon the highest sum of the Black Hills, says a Black Hills, S. D., correspondent to the N. Y. Sun, I survey the Kingdom of Tin. It soutcroppings and outpourings whiten the ralleys and rocky ridges below me. Custer's Peak pierces the sky in the orth. Steam arises from a score of hoisting works and tunnel houses at my feet. Over 600 known lodes are grouped within sight. They lie in a broad ribbon of slate encircling Harney's Peak. This ribbon covers crags, vales and ridges, and is from three to five miles wide. A fortnight has been spent in examining the lodes. The peak is a huge cone of bare granite. Centuries ago nature thrust it through layers of archæan slate, carboniferous limestone and red sandstone. Originally the granite was the lowest of the strata. The slate came next. Then followed limestone, and in its turn sandstone. You fancy that some great giant has been mixing mineral dough in the mountains. In the mighty upheaval the bed of slate was drawn up from the depths with the cone of granite, the limestone hanging upon the skirts of the slate. As the huge cone was pushed into the air to a height of over 8,000 feet, the slate and limestone were tilted upon their cdges. As the slate was nearest the granite originally, the limestone is tilted upon the outer edge of the circle. The slate rocks lie upon edge below Harney's Peak in vast ridges and nunches. The tin-bearing lodes are found between the upturned edges. Like the slate, they descend to an unknown depth. They go no further away from the peak than the circle of slate, for limestone is death to tin ore. The veins contain mica, hornblend and garnet.

The whole region is a paradise for geologists. Draw four elliptical rings around Harney's Peak. Each ring will represent the upturned edge of a formation containing minerals and resources distinct from those adjoining. The exposed edge of nearly every geological period is seen between the peak and the plains. Time has eaten away much of the slate around the peak, and laid bare the tops of tin and gold veins. The debris has run into the gulches and formed tin and gold placers. The latter are still being worked, but the former await development. Time and money are being concentrated upon the lodes alone.

There are three classes of tin lodes in the Harney region. The first columnar in form. The masses of ore stand almost vertical, like stacks or chimneys. They were evidently thrown to the surface where there were weak spots in the slate formation. Very few of these lodes have been found. The second class is known as dikes. They were formed in lines where there was the least resistance in the slate, but where the opportunities of segregation and crystallization were not such as to permit the perfect distribution of the tin oxide. Only a few of these dikes have been discovered. Some are exceedingly rich, and others barren. The most of the lodes are well-defined, true fissure veins. The walls are perfect, and the pitch and width nearly uniform. The veins are usually of great length. They occur in parallel groups. Prof. Gilbert E. Bailey, of the Dakota School of Mines, wi spent five years in the Black Hills, stakes his reputation on the assertion that these veins will not pinch out nor be lost. They can be mined to the practical limit of deep workings. Four years' work upon them has shown that they grow richer in tin as depth is gained. As the water line is reached the ore usually increases in value.

The Fish and Jonah.

Professor True of the National cure for gout or rheumatism. It is sold by museum at Washington, in an article all druggists for 25 cents a bottle. Professor True of the National on the habits and natural history of the whale, undertakes to demolish the Biblical story of the swallowing of Jonah by saying that the throat of the largest whale is only three and a half inches in diameter. "Jonah," he says, "was a very small man if he made the round trip through a whale's throat." If the learned professor will glance at the book of Jonah he will find that there is no mention of a whale in connection with that remarkable marine adventure. All we are told about the animal is that it was "a great fish:"

"Now the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days

and three nights." The whale was not wholly unknown to the Old Testament historians, for it is mentioned by them more than once. Then, again, as Professor True himself points out, it is a fallacy to speak of the whale as a fish. The whale is an animal, "with none of the characteristies of a fish except that it lives in the

A Soldier's Tears.

It was observed at West Point Thursday that Gen. Sherman's eyes were full of tears. Possibly he wept because the band would play "Marching Through Georgia." Some years ago the general attended a gay and festive occasion at which hundreds of school children waved little flags and sang "Marching Through Georgia." The old soldier's face betraved the emotion that found vent in the words "It's too bad to make all these dear little children sing that derned old tune."-Boston Transcript.

"Young Bambochard has been broke" for a long time. He attempted to get some money from a rich uncle by saying: "Suppose, my dear uncle, that you should die to-day, I haven't a sou to buy a bit of crape for my hat!"-Texas Siftings.

No man ought to have the less revers for the principles of religion, or for the Holy Scriptures, because this and profuse wite can break jects upon them.—Tillotson

Henry George and His Habits. Henry George will go to Australia in February to help New South Wales in its fight against the protectionist, who will endeavor to fasten a tariff system have been hard of late in New South Wales and some economical quacks prescribe protection as the remedy. Mr. George is extremely popular in Australia, as he is in Great Britain, and he is anticipating much pleasure from his trip. He will, of course, discuss the single tax in the course of his tour, as that is his remedy for economical ills wherever found. George the social philosopher and George the social philosopher and George the man are two curiously different persons. His friends insist that as a thinker he stands alone among modern political econo-little distance, he shouted back. Social parts of the two curiously different persons. His friends insist that as a thinker he stands alone among modern political econoupon that prosperous colony. have been hard of late in New alone among modern political econo-mists, but socially he is the simplest and most approachable of men. He is con-spicuous as a listener rather than a talker, and in any company of men he seems anxious rather to draw out the opinions of others than to exploit his own. His intellectual methods are peculiar. He has a habit, when reading a newspaper, of tearing out articles bodily and handing the ragged fragment to his son, with instructions to preserve it. Perhaps a month later he will sud-denly call for the article, having hit upon a subject to which it bears some relation. In writing for his paper, the Standard, he observes neither time nor rule. As the day for going to press ap-proaches the galleys are crowded with articles, apparently unconnected in time, and marked after the manner of printers, "George 1," "George 2," and so on. Later Mr. George goes to the composing-room, and with the foreman at his elbow looks over the matter in type. Being an old printer, he reads type with ease. There may be twenty or twenty-five numbered articles with his name at the head. Rapidly looking over them he indicates the order in which they are to go, putting No. 17 which they are to go, putting No. 17 perhaps first and No. 1 last. When all is done the signature is attached, and the whole reads as a connected article. If anything has been forgotten Mr. George maddens his foreman by rathlessly delaying the paper while the missing matter is supplied. Mr. George is the most restless of mortals. He sits still only when at work, and a formal dinner has peculiar terrors for him be-cause it does not admit of peripatetic performance between courses. He is a devoted husband and father and a sympathetic friend. His chief associates are a little group of faithful single tax ers, some poor, some fairly well-to-do and a few rich.

Two Remarkably Mean Men.

One of the richest men in Louisville some time ago rather reluctantly gave his note of hand at six months' time for the sum of \$500 to aid in the establishment of a most worthy charity. The time has not yet expired, but the institution was pressed for funds and the nanagers asked the millionaire to an ticipate the maturity of his note and help them out. Much to their surprise and disgust, he complied by discounting the paper for fifty-five days' interest The transaction got out on the street and has been talked about for the last

ing stinginess," said a Detroit business-man Saturday to a group of friends, "I used to know a citizen of this community, who was just about as 'near' a per-son, as the Yankees say, as I ever met. I give you my word that this old codg ar, who was in the drug business on a prominent thoroughfare, used to go to a popular saloon where an elaborate free lunch was set out every day at just noon. He would walk up to the bar, buy a five-cent cigar which he invariably put carefully away in his pocket, then he would tackle the lunch. And my! how he would make the soup, the cold meat, the salad, the cheese and the pickles disappear. For fully fifteen minutes he would minister to the needs of the inner man, then would wash his hands and return to his apothecary shop as well satisfied as most men would feel after a dinner at Delmonico's. what do you think he used to do with who came in for 10 cents.

one of the oldest newspaper men in England, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was the oldest stamp distributor in the kingdom, having been appointed sixty years ago by the poet Wordsworth, who was then at the head of that department for

The "Twentieth Century Club" lis form ing, to fill in Chicago, the place which the "Nineteenth Century" holds in New York— i.e. to furnish welcome and audience to distinguished strangers who come here with something to say.

Bondholders will find Salvation Oil a sure

"Does your teacher ever get mad?" "Yes, indeed. I am often the victim of his ruling passion."

Friends, citizens, countrymen: "Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear." Now, before Jupiter Touans, and all the gods at once, I do solemnly affirm that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is an infallible remedy for all lung and bronchial disorders. If there is any man present who disputes this proposition, "let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace.

Wilkie Collins' last story, "Blind Love which was about three-fourths completed when Collins died, will be finished by Wal-ter Besant, who will follow out the elabo-rate synopsis of the concluding portion which Collins left.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Does farming pay? Oh. yes; if you go at it right it helps to pay the interest on the Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson is writing her busband's biography.

FITS. - All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greater Restorer. No Fits after first day's use Mar Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's noe Mar velous cures Treatise and \$0 on trial bottle free t Fit cases Send to Dr. Kline, out Arch St., Phila., Pa

Representative Shively, of the South Bend listrict of Indiana, was a school teacher for

The old smoker's delight "Tansill'-Punch," America's finest be, eigar,

The following story is told of General Sherman, the time being just after his failing to break Joe Johnston's front at Kenesaw Mountain: "It was plain that more flanking must be done, so the

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The outer reliable, pill for sale, Safe and
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HGRUB STUMP

It is Palatable as Milk.

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separate or change.

little distance, he shouted back: 'See here, Cox, burn a few barns occasional ly as you go along. I can't understand those signal flags, but I know what smoke means.

GRATIFYING TO ALL The high position attained and the miversal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the Cali-

Level means flat, yet the man who would feel flathered to be called level headed would object strongly to being called flat headed. Old, just 41?

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Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, dis-custing everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Ca-arrh Remedy.

Lord Tennyson received \$1,250 for his illy poem, "The Throstle."

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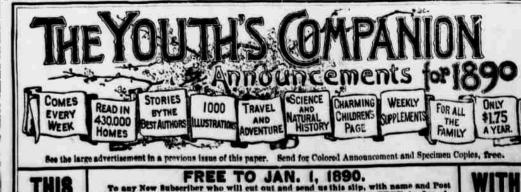
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